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**COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS 1716-1717.**

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[LUDWELL PAPERS, VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS.]

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At a Council held at the capitol, the 27th of Oct<sup>r</sup>, 1716.

Present: The Governor, Robert Carter,\* William Bassett,  
James Blair, Nath<sup>l</sup> Harrison, Phillip Ludwell, Mann Page,†  
Edmund Berkeley,‡ Esqr.

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\* Robert Carter, of "Corotoman," Lancaster county, son of Col. John Carter, of the same place, who was a member of the Council, and his wife, Sarah Ludlow, was born in 1663, and died August 4, 1732. He was Speaker of the House of Burgesses 1695-1699, elected Treasurer in 1699 and held the office for several years; member of the Council from 1704 until his death, and as President of that body was acting Governor for more than a year from July, 1726. From Col. Carter's great estate, and his political influence, he derived the name "King Carter," by which he is now generally known. He made a liberal use of his wealth, founding scholarships in William and Mary College, and building the fine brick church which still remains in Christ Church parish, Lancaster county. His obituary in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* states that he left 300,000 acres of land, 1,000 negroes, and £10,000 in money. He married, first, Judith, daughter of Hon. John Armistead, of Gloucester county, and, secondly, Betty, widow of Richard Willis, and daughter of Thomas Landon, of Middlesex county. His epitaph and those on the tombs of his two wives have been printed in Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia." These tombs are now merely heaps of fragments. In addition to what has been already given in this *Magazine*, in regard to Jno. Carter, Sr., and John Carter, Jr. (II, 235, &c.), and the Landons (II, 430, &c.), the following throws some additional light on the family and its connections. Order book, Lancaster county, May 11, 1670, "probate of the will of Mr. Francis Ludlow, deceased, and administration thereon, granted to Captain John Carter, and an inventory, together with the accounts under the hands of the said Ludlow and Col. John Carter, deceased, between them two," and also that the accounts between Col. John Carter, deceased, and Mr. John Ludlow, deceased, brother to the said Francis Ludlow, ordered to be recorded. Most provokingly the book containing this will and the accounts, which would probably have given the desired information in regard to the Carter-Ludlow marriage, is missing, and apparently was lost before the present series of record books was numbered. There is on record in Middlesex, and dated February 4, 1694-5, a deposition of

The Gov<sup>r</sup> this day communicated to the Council part of a letter from the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> The Lords Commiss<sup>rs</sup> for Trade and Plantations bearing date the First of June last past, wherein among other things their Lordships were pleased to signify their opinions upon the representations of the Council, in the year 1713, in relation to the appointment of the Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, viz: That the Gov<sup>r</sup> hath power by his Commiss<sup>ns</sup> to appoint such Judges of the said court as he shall think fitt unless the same be otherwise restrained by the Laws of the Colony. And that the Council are mistaken by insisting that no

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Thomas Powell, formerly of the city of Hereford, England, stating that about January, 1693-4, he was present "in the little room at the Pewters in the City of Bristol," when Henry Nixon made a contract with Mr. Thomas Landon to come to Virginia and serve him two years, being paid 50 shillings the last year. A deposition of the same Thomas Powell, March 4, 1694, that he was present at a contract ("made some short time before we came from Hereford about the end of Dec. 1693") between Mr. Thomas Landon and Luke Matthews, of the city of Hereford, by which the latter agreed to serve Mr. Landon for two years as a tailor at 6d a day, and the articles were delivered to Richard Matthews, father of said Luke. There are also recorded articles of agreement, dated December 20, 1694 [*sic*], between Thomas Landon, of Crednell, Gentleman, and Luke Matthews, of the city of Hereford, tailor—Matthews to serve two years. Thomas Landon was a justice of Middlesex from October, 1700. His will bears a well preserved impression of the Landon arms.

† Mann Page, of "Rosewell," Gloucester county, son of Hon. Matthew Page, of the same place, was born in 1690, and died January 24, 1730. He was educated at Eaton and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he matriculated July, 1709. He was appointed to the Council in 1714, and remained a member until his death. He was the builder of the present Rosewell house. He married, first, in 1712, Judith, daughter of Hon. Ralph Wormeley, of "Rosegill," Middlesex, President of the Council and Secretary of State; and, secondly, in 1718, Judith, daughter of Hon. Robert Carter, of "Corotoman."

‡ Edmund Berkeley, of "Barn Elms," Middlesex, son of Edmund Berkeley, was a planter of large estate, owning lands, negroes, &c., in Middlesex, King and Queen and Gloucester; was appointed to the Council in 1713, and died in 1718. He married Lucy, daughter of Hon. Lewis Burwell, of "Carter's Creek," Gloucester, and "King's Creek," York.

other persons are joined in Commission with the Judges in England in lease of life and death, except in the Circuits, for that its frequently done there. And the Gov<sup>r</sup> further caused to be read at the Board that part of His Lett<sup>r</sup> to the Board of Trade, wherein the several objections mentioned in the Councils Representation are stated that it might appear to the Council that he had fairly Recited the same. And it being observed by the Board that in the said Representation it is not expressly alledged that no such joint Commiss<sup>s</sup> are granted in England, but only that no other gent<sup>n</sup> are ever added to the Judges in Criminal Cases tryed in the Kings Bench. Such of the Council as signed the said Representation did thereupon desire the Gov<sup>r</sup> to Transmitt a copy thereof to the Lords Commiss<sup>s</sup> of Trade. That their Lordships may have the whole matter under their consideration.

At a Council held at the Capitol the 3d of November, 1716.

Present: The Gov<sup>r</sup>, Edmd. Jennings,\* Robt. Carter, James Blair, Phillip Ludwell, John Lewis,† William Bassett, Mann Page, Edmund Berkeley, Esq.

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\* Edmund Jenings, of "Ripon Hall," York county, Virginia, son of Sir Edmund Jenings, of Ripon, Yorkshire, England, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London 1621-22, was born in 1659, and died December 5, 1727. He came to Virginia at an early age; was Attorney-General in 1684; was appointed to the Council in 1701, and remained a member until his death. In 1704 he was appointed Secretary of State, and from June, 1706, to August 23, 1710, was acting Governor. Later he would have again become acting Governor, but was set aside on account of his feeble health. He married Frances, daughter of Henry Corbin, of "Buckingham House," Middlesex, and had several children. His daughter, Frances, married Charles Grymes, of "Moratico," Richmond county (and was ancestress of General R. E. Lee). Another daughter, Elizabeth, married Robert Porteus, of "New Battle," York county, who afterwards removed to England, where she became the mother of Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London. Governor Jenings also had one son, Edmund, who was Secretary of Maryland. He married, in 1728, Anana, widow of James Frisby and Thomas Bordley, and daughter of Mathias Vanderheyden, by which marriage he was father of Ariana, who married John Randolph, of Virginia, and was mother of Edmund Randolph, first Attorney-General of the United States; and a son, Edmund, who died unmarried in 1819.

† Colonel John Lewis, of "Warner Hall," Gloucester county (an

On reading at the Board Sundry Letters from Coll. Eden, Go<sup>r</sup> of North Carolina, signifying that he hath declared war against the Saraw Indians and desiring the Assistance of the Government for cutting of that Nation. It appearing to the Board by the aforesaid Letters, that the occasion of the war which the Governm<sup>t</sup> of North Carolina have thought fitt to enter into with the Saraws, is grounded upon a Rencountre between some of the Inhabitants of that Province and a party of Indians supposed to be the Saraws, wherein the English were the Aggressors, and attacked the Indians first without any Provocation given on their part. This Board are of opinion that it is not advisable for this Government to assist in a war so unjustly begun, and especially considering that the Saraws were under a Treaty with us (by the consent and approbation of the Government of South Carolina), and have the Publick faith for their Safe passage into this Government for concluding a Peace. And therefore the council do approve of the answer which the Gov<sup>r</sup> hath already given Coll. Eden on this occasion as agreeable to sense of this Board.

At a Council held at the Capitol, Ap<sup>n</sup> ye 2d, 1717. Present:  
The Honble the Lieut. Cov<sup>r</sup>, Edm<sup>d</sup> Jennings, Robt. Carter,  
Mann Page, James Blair, John Lewis, Phillip Ludwell,  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Harrison and Edmund Berkeley.

Upon reading at this Board a report of Fran<sup>s</sup> Kenedy, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Containing an acct. of His Negotiations with the Gov<sup>r</sup> of So. Carolina purs<sup>d</sup> to the gov<sup>r</sup>'s Instructions given him in that behalf for obtaining the performance of the sev<sup>l</sup> Artcles on the Treaty of allowance made between that and this Gov<sup>r</sup>. It appearing to this Board that the said Government of Carolina have no inten-

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estate he acquired with his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Warner, Jr.), was born in 1669, and died in 1725. He was a member of the Council —, and had issue (as shown by the Abingdon Parish Register): I. John, probably born 1694, of "Warner Hall," and also of the Council; married Frances —; II. Charles, of "The Byrd," born 1696; III. Robert, of Albemarle county, baptized May 10, 1704, died 1766. Colonel John<sup>s</sup> and Frances Lewis had (as shown by the register): I. Warner, born 1720; II. —, born 1723; III. Fielding, born July 7, 1725; IV. John, born 1728; V. Charles, born 1729.

tion to performe any of their engagem<sup>ts</sup> whereby the Inhabitants of this Colony Listed as soldiers here for the assistance of that Province, are greatly deceived & prejudiced, and the M<sup>rs</sup> of divers of the said Soldiers not only disappointed of any Recompences for the loss of their Serv<sup>ts</sup> time, but even the said Serv<sup>ts</sup> themselves, who are not returned according to the said Treaty. It is therefore the unanimous opinion of this Board that it is fitt the Injustice of that Province towards the Peoples of this Colony be represented to his Maty. that such measures may be taken as His Maj<sup>ty</sup> in his Royal Wisdom shall judge fitt to oblige the Province of So. Carolina to make good their Engagem<sup>ts</sup> and the Governor is prayed & desired to represent the same accordingly.

And it is further ordered that the thanks of this Board be given Mr. Kennedy for the troble he has taken in the Service of this Government at South Carolina, and because this Government is not in a Condition (by reason of the s<sup>d</sup> deferency of its Publick Revenue) to give him a Recompence suitable to his said Service; The Gov<sup>r</sup> is desired to recommend the said Mr. Kennedy to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> for Trade, that by their Lordships Interest and good offers, a suitable Reward may be obtained for him.

At a court held at the Capitol May 4, 1777. Present: The Governor, Edward Jennings, Robt. Carter, James Blair, Philip Ludwell, John Lewis, William Bassett, Nath<sup>l</sup> Harrison, Mann Page, Edmund Berkeley, Esq.

The Board having taken into further consideration the affront offered to this Government by the Smoqua Indians in attacking the Callabaws while they were at Christawa given pledge for their Fidelity and Peaceable Deportm<sup>t</sup> to his Mag<sup>ty</sup> Subjects and while they had the Publick faith for their Security. And consid<sup>ing</sup> how much it concerns the Honor of this Government that the Callabaws prisoners taken on that occasion be released & sent back. The Council are therefore of opinion, that a message be sent to the Tuscororas Indians signifying to them that as the Senequa who committed this outrage were for some time before at their towns, and that sundry Tus<sup>s</sup> were also in their Company at Christiana. This Government must look on their

nation as accessory, unless the said Tus<sup>a</sup> do set at liberty the Callabaws prisoners if at their Towns or procure them to be set at liberty if they are carried to Seneca Country. That if they shall at any time hereafter harbour or correspond with any Indians whatsoever who shall committ any act of hostility on the Inhabit<sup>a</sup> of Virginia or its Tributarys, this Government will revenge the same on the sup<sup>o</sup> nation.

And this Board are further of opinion, that the Gov<sup>r</sup> of N. York be des<sup>d</sup> to interpose his good office for the liberty of the Captives if they are among the Senecas. And for restraining for the future the Indians under that Governm<sup>t</sup> or in amity with it, and for as much as it is for his Majesty<sup>a</sup> service and the safety of this Colony that some speedy measure be taken to prevent the incursions of the Seneca Indians on the Frontiers. It is the opinion of this Board that a fitt person be sent to New York who by discoursing with the said Indians may be able to induce them to renew and continue the Peace with this Government in 1685, and with the permission of the Gov<sup>r</sup> of New York to negotiate a Peace between them and the Callabaws and other Western Indians.

And whereas the proposal has been communicated to this Board from the Virginia Indians \* \* that they are willing to contribute one half of the charges for sending such a person as may be fitt to negotiate with the said Seneca Indians. This Board do accept of the said offer. And it is ordered that the other half of the said charge be defrayed out of his Majesty<sup>a</sup> Revenue of 2s. p. hh., the same being for his Maj<sup>y</sup>ty<sup>a</sup> service and the preservation of the Peace of this his Mag<sup>y</sup>ty Colony.

And for preventing hereafter the unlawful Traffique and Correspondence with the Tuscororer, which has already had such dangerous effects on the Hon<sup>r</sup> and Safety of the Government, as that it is much to be. \* \* Intelligence has been given by such Illegal Traders both to them and the Senecas of the condition of the fort of Christiana, and the manner of the Western Indians encamping there; which encouraged the Seneca Ind: to attack the said Western Indians. It is ordered that a Proclamation issue strictly prohibiting all persons from trading, corresponding.

At a Council held at the Capitol the 12th of Novem<sup>r</sup>, 1717.

Present: The Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lieut: Governor, Edmund Jennings,  
James Blair, Philip Ludwell, John Smith, William Bassett,  
Nath<sup>n</sup> Harrison, Mann Page, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

The Governor acquainting the Council that by the Repeal of the Act for the better Regulation of the Indian Trade, the Virginia Indian Company is dissolved, Which has hitherto kept up the ffort of Christiana, maintained the guard & supported the Hostages of the Southern Indians and desiring the Advice of the Board, how the s<sup>d</sup> Fort & Guard shall be maintained for the future, and how the Hostages shall be disposed of if it be thought fitt to Slight that Fort.

The Council do there upon declare their opinion that the maintaining the said Fort & guard and keeping the hostages is a conveniency & Security to this Government, and that therefore the said Fort be maintained and the Hostages kept untill the Meeting of an Assembly Since it may prove of dangerous consequence to dismantle the one or return the other at a time when the Northern Indians threaten the destruction of our Tributarys Settled at that ffort, and that the late murders comitted by the Indians on the English at Roanok River and other parts of North Carolina give just apprehensions of future hostilitys on that ffrontier of this Colony w<sup>ch</sup> that Fort was intended to defend.

And in regard the late Indian Company have their effects at the said Fort (which probably they cannot immediately remove) and have made preparations for putting the same in better Repair.

This Board are further of opinion that it be recommended to the s<sup>d</sup> company to go on with repairing the Fortifications & continue the same guard as formerly and also to take care of the Hostages untill the Generall Assembly shall take measures therein, assuring them that the Government will reimburse the charge thereof, And whereas the said Company have by opening a Trade Settled a good correspondence with the Southern Indians which may be interrupted again if the said Trade should be discontinued before the General Assembly should have made pro-



vision for the better Regulation & Improvement of that Commerce.

The Governor is required to use his interest to encourage the Members of the said late Company to continue their said Trade. And because the discontinuing the school at Christiana may give umbrage to the Indians as if all further care of them or their children was to cease. The governor was pleased to declare he would continue the same allowances to the school<sup>mr</sup> as heretofore untill it be known whether the general assembly think fitt to keep up that Fort which is necessary for the security of the Indian Hostages educated at the said school.

Whereas the governor was pleased to inform this Board that the Scales & weights sent in by Mr. Perry for the use of the Agents appointed for the better execution of the Act for preventing frauds in tobacco payments &c are charged to his (the Governor's) private account, altho' the price thereof was directed to be reserved here and remitted to Mr. Perry by Mr. Boyd his Maty's late Receiver General. It is ordered that the present Receiver General do collect what money is yet due from the severall agents and take care that the ballance due to Mr. Perry be satisfied and that he certify to the said Perry that the ballance due to him is not to be charged to the account of the Governor.

At a Council held at the Capitol the 13th day of August, 1717.  
Present: The Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lieut. Governor, Edmund Jenings,  
James Blair, Philip Ludwell, John Lewis, William Bassett,  
Mann Page, Esq.

The Governor this day acquainted the Council that in pursuance of what was resolved on the 4th of May last, he had dispatched Capt. Christopher Smith with a letter to the Governor of New York and with proper Instruction for Negotiating by the s<sup>d</sup> Governor's interposition with the Senequas and other of the five Nations, for the obtaining the liberty of the Cattabaw prisoners taken by them at Christiana, a suitable Reparation for the affront offered by them to this his Maty's Government on that occasion and to prevail with them to send Deputys hither in order to renew & confirm the Peace made with this Government in the year 1685. That in answer thereto he had received a letter from Brigadier Hunter together with a Transcript of what

pass'd between him & the s<sup>d</sup> Indians at Albany the 16th & 17th of June past upon the afores'd Message by Capt. Smith: And \* \* Said Letter and Transcripts were now read at the Board, containing in substance (after some Accusations ag<sup>t</sup> the Cattabaw Indians) an acknowledgment of the Mohocks, one of the s<sup>d</sup> five nations that it was they who attack'd Cattabaws at Christiana, that they took only two prisoners, one made his escape and came to Virginia, and the other being a woman also escaped after they had brought her into their Countie, and has been since seen among the English, but if she can be found they will send her to the Governor of New York to be conveyed back to Virginia; The said five Nations excuse themselves that they did not know the s<sup>d</sup> Cattabaws to be friends to the English of Virginia, and that to prevent all Mischief for the future they promise that none of their people shall henceforth go out a fighting this way.

They refuse to send Deputys to treat in this Country and insist that Albany being the place where they have always treated, this Government should send over Agents thither to renew the Peace or Covenant chain made with them 32 years ago, and in general deny their being concerned in the murder of Major Wynne the plundering the Traders or the threatening to cut off the English & Saponies at Christiana.

There was also read at the Board the Transactions of the Governor & Council of Pennsylvania with the Connastoga & Savana Indians & the part they had at the afores'd Insult at the Fort of Christiana, the s<sup>d</sup> Savannos owned that 6 of their Indians had accompany'd that part of the five Nations who committed the murder at Christiana, but that the six Indians were not concerned in that facte being then encamped at a considerable distance from the said Fort; and as to the murder of Major Wynne, the plundiring of the Indian Traders or any other Murder Committed on the people of Virginia they denyed their being concerned therein.

After reading of which several letters & proceedings This Board came to the following Resolutions, viz:

That it appears by the Confession of the five Nations that they attacked the Cattawba Indians at Christianna where they could

not \* \* there was an English Garrison and that the said Indians were under the protection of that Fort.

That the s<sup>d</sup> Insult on this Government is a manifest breach of the Peace made with them in the year 1685 and contrary to the

\* \* they have often made not to injure any of his Majestys Subjects in amity with them.

That the Peace of this Government cannot be secure unless the s<sup>d</sup> five Nations are confined in their ranges to the other side of the Mountains & the Connastoga, Savanno & other nations in Confederacy with the five Nations restrained from passing Potomack River on this Side the s<sup>d</sup> Great Mountain.

That the Constant Excursions of the s<sup>d</sup> five Nations & their Dependants along the ffrontiers of this Colony & their Correspondence with & frequent marches to & from the Tuscaroras has occasioned a vast charge & Trouble to this Colony in keeping Rangers for its necessary defence.

That the said five Nations insisting on their treating nowhere but at Albany and that his Majesty's Governments should send Agents to treat with them there is dishonorable to his Majesty's said Government.

That therefore it is fitt to represent to his Majesty the necessity of Confining the said Indians to the other Side the great Mountains & that they be made sensible that the Considerable presents which His Majesty is pleased to make them are intended to Secure their friendship to all his Majtys plantations on this Continent and not to that Province alone where the Said Presents are delivered.

And upon consideration of a Proposal communicated by the Governor for making a Settlement & erecting a ffort at the late discovered passage over the Great Mountain and addressing his Majesty that the said proposed ffort and that at Albany he alternately the places for delivering his Matie's Presents to, and renewing the Alliances with the s<sup>d</sup> Indians.

The Council are unanimously of opinion that if his Majesty shall be pleased to give such directions the same will be a means of creating a better correspondence between the said Indians and this & the Neighbouring Provinces whose Agents can more conveniently repair to the aforesaid passage of the Mountains than to Albany whenever the Affairs of the s<sup>d</sup> Respective Gov-

ernments require their confidence with the afores'd Indians. Besides, the delivering the presents to the s<sup>d</sup> Indians there, will make them more Sensible than they seem at present to be. That his Maj'ty requires in return of so great a Benevolence that their friendship should extend to all his Maj'ty's Plantations as well as to that where they have here to fore been accustomed to receive the Same. And forasmuch as the Governor was pleased to signify his intentions of going next month as far as Philadelphia, there to have an interview with the Governors of New York, Maryland & Pennsylvania for the better concerting the proper measures to keep all the Indians under the respective Governments in Amity with his Majesty's subjects.

The Council are of opinion that it is necessary speedy measures be taken to bring the said Indians, especially the five Nations, to a better Observance of their Treaty and a more just regard to this & the Neighbouring Colonys to which a concert & so many of his Majesty's Governors may greatly \* \*

On reading at this Board a Letter from Christianna giving an account of some murder lately committed by the Maherens & Saponee Indians on another, It is ordered that the difference between the s<sup>d</sup> Indians be examined in Council at the next Generall Court, and in the mean time the Governor was pleased to declare that he would send for the Chiefs & all the Tributary Indians and engage them to forbear all hostilitys on one another untill the difference between them be examined & determined at this Board.

On consideration of the Accompt exhibited by Mr. Christopher Smith of his enquires in going to New York & Albany for his Majesty's service, It is ordered that there be paid him out of his Majesties Revenue of 2<sup>s</sup> per hogshead &c., the sum of Fifty pounds, being for one half of the expence of the Journey & Recomence for his trouble the \* \* Indian Company having agreed to pay him the other half.

Whereon this Board are inform'd of divers abuses in the manner of taking up land, such as the keeping possession of land upon \* \* \* a bare entry or Survey without any pattent, and the \* \* \* of such lands are found proper for the Manufacture of Pitch & Tarr, immediately upon such Entry, gathering & burning the Lightwood without ever deigning to take out

pattent for the same, whereby his Maj'ty is greatly deprived of his Quit Rents and others who would take up & improve the s<sup>d</sup> land deprived of the benefit thereof: for prevention of such practices for the future, the Governor with the advice of the  
\* \* \*

November the 13th, 1717. Present As Yesterday: Edmund Berkeley, Esq<sup>r</sup>, present.

The Governor having communicated to this Board his Negotiation with Brigadier Hunter, Governor of New York, for securing the Peace of this Colony by preventing the Incursions of the five Nations of Indians under that Province and having also communicated a Representation of the Severall hostilities committed by the s<sup>d</sup> Indians notwithstanding their former Treaty together with two Preliminary Articles offered to the said Indians; And the same being read at the Board are approved as absolutely necessary to be insisted on before any farther Treaty be sett on foot with the s<sup>d</sup> five Nations.

On reading at this Board a petition of the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the City of Williamsburgh, praying that for the Encouragement of the s<sup>d</sup> peace the seat of Government a charter may be granted for Incorporating the Inhabitants of s<sup>d</sup> city by such name & with such priviledges & Immunitys as shall be thought fitt for the good Government and improvement thereof. It is the opinion of the Council that the granting a charter for incorporating ye Inhabitants of the said city for granting the priviledge of Fairs & marketts & other Immunitys for the good government of such as shall come to reside therein, will tend to the \* and encouragement of the s<sup>d</sup> city.

William Lyell by his petition praying to be paid for piloting the Caroline Sloop which came hither to transport Soldiers to that Province in 1715 from Hampton to York River and back again, for which service he hath received no satisfaction. It is ordered that it be referr'd to Mr. George Walker to certify what Allowance is due to the \* \* for that service, and that the same be paid out of his Majesty's Revenue of 2s. p. hogshead \* \* producing and certificate.

The Board taking into consideration that the Repeal of the late Act for preventing frauds in tobacco payments. It is be-

come necessary to alter the method prescribed by the late Schemes for collection of the quit rents.

It is therefore ordered that the Quitt Rents be collected in the same manner they were before the aforementioned Law was made with this only difference, that in the Warrant for collecting the said Quit Rents the sherif be directed to account for the species they receive whether it be bills of Exchange, Spanish Silver, of Ce-rele, Pillar, Mexico Coin at 172 cut for five shillings or in tobacco, and that the tobacco received be sold by the Receiver General, at publick auction in Aprill Generall Court. And the officers of the River are to take care that a form be sent to the Sherif for the more regular making up their Rent Rolls.

And it is further ordered that the officers of the Revenues give the Sheriffs an account of all Arrears of Quit Rents due in their \* \* and that the Sherif be, and they are hereby directed to make \* \* as well of the Arrears mentioned in such account as of \* \* \* which they shall be able to discover to be due his Majesty \* said Country and in case any one shall refuse to pay their arrears to the said sheriffs, are further required to certify the Reasons by any particular person for such refusal.

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### DECISIONS OF VIRGINIA GENERAL COURT. 1626-1628.

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The 14th day of November, 1627, being the day after ye buriall of Sr. George Yeardley, Knt., late Governor, the rest of the Council met, viz: Capt. Francis West, Dr. Pott, Capt. Smyth, Capt. Mathews, Mr. Persey, Mr. Clayborne, Capt. Tucker & Mr. Farrar.

At this time by ye opinions & voices of the Councill, Capt. Francis West, according to the commission of his excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup> directed unto us for ye same purpose, was elected & chosen to be present Governor & Captaine Generall of this his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Colony & Plantation of Virginia in as full and ample manner as by ye said Comission and their election may be derived uppon him.